

BLUEGRASS RACES.

THEY APPEAR TO A BLUE-GRASS GIRL.

Bluegrass People Enjoy Con-
tention Blooded Horses—Scenes
Track, on the Stands and with
Bookies."

Special Correspondence.
Lexington, Ky., May 11.—"Back your
horse, gentlemen! Back your judge,
you Riley'll come in second. I bet
you won't show up. I bet you
won't come in third. Come up,
come and back 'em! Back
every time!"

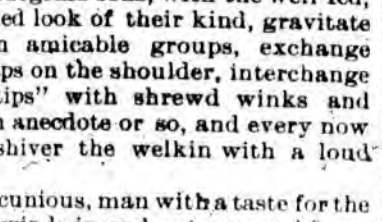


HOUSE, KENTUCKY RACE COURSE.
is a din and a hubbub and a con-
founding of tongues. Men stand in excited
groups about the pool room. They scud
about there with unfixed purpose, or
very nerve alert concentrate their
eyes upon the odds the "bookies" are
posting and proclaiming upon the vari-
ous boards.

Major voice, perhaps, from one side
of the pool, whose rubricated owner, chalk
board is systematically employed in a
series of writing and erasing figures
blackboard before him, sounds the
key-note of popular favor by a
series of numerical jargon: "Helter,
6 to 4—6 to 4; Helter Skelter, 7
to 4," and so on, while probably
together at variance with these are
other voices of the turf.

The rich purses that are swung so entic-
ingly from the middle of the wire before
the start of every race, and that prove to
be the outward tokens of the winners' suc-
cess, are fashioned—the whole sixty—by
the deft fingers of the beautiful daughter
of the president of the association. Thus
a pretty sentiment and association makes
them yet more worthy of the winning.

The Kentucky Race association, organized in
1890, and the oldest and perhaps the
most illustrious institution of the kind in
the United States, never throughout its
long years of glory and prestige enjoyed at
any of its annual spring meetings the suc-
cess that crowned the meetings of 1891.



Impetuous, man with a taste for the
game, winds in and out among his
adversaries on the grounds in wistful en-
deavor to effect a loan upon the assured
eral that will accrue from the tip
boasts.
all says with the
and a
ethic
ance
into the
game.

Let me describe a typical race. When
the starter's red flag fell and the shout
went up, "They're off!" the very atmos-
phere seemed charged with strained atten-
tion painful in its intensity, so highly on
the alert were the nerves of hundreds of
eager spectators. Not an eyeball shifted
save with the speeding of the flashing
flocks of color, now near, now far, now
nearing again, that meant the identity of
the various mounts. Dust rose before
them as a pillar of cloud as they pressed
to the post.

Women flushed and paled and bit their
lips and threatened hysterics as the chances
wavered. Men held a mighty stillness,
keeping themselves in hand with an effort,
every faculty concentrated upon the mo-
mentous work. "Billey's not in it!"
"Longshore has the lead!" "Where's Pro-
tection?" Hopes flattered and languished
and took heart again.

Suddenly there was a cry, "Hurrah for
Bermuda!" as the beautiful bay colt en-
tered the stretch the leader by a length.
An instant more of wildest excitement
and bonny Bermuda had passed triumph-
antly under the wire—the winner of the
rich Distillers' stake by a length and a half.

There are yells of delight, there is gnash-
ing of teeth, there are congratulations and
hand shaking, there are inward anathemas
and outward cursing of luck. Women
laugh in exuberant transport, or tearfully
bemoan to their husbands who have backed
the wrong horse, "I told you so, Jack;
maybe you'll heed what I say the next
time—you—you ho—or—rid old thing!"

And so the tale was told—the horse tale
—never long enough to mention in a race—
over in a flash, the twinkling of an eye,
the lash of a whip, the event so long an-
ticipated gone in the telling; truly a com-
mentary on the evanescence of mundane
transactions.

Perhaps, after all, the best "tip" is the
"Hold fast to your money!" and the most
sensible advice to the young man who fails
would affect the races is, "Don't!"

"There's ups and downs, the Lord
knows, in everything," exclaimed an old
man at the track, as he pocketed his losses,
"but it appears to me in this horse
racing business it's mostly downs—least-
ways with me!" DAISY FITZGERALD.

This is the first row with Italy.
It is a fact worth noting just now that
Italy is the one great power in the Old
World with which the United States has
never before had any complications, friend-
ly or otherwise. This is largely because
as a great power Italy is very young, and also
because there is no part of the world where
the territories of the two nations are adja-
cent or where their citizens are rivals in
any kind of business. Russia is our long-
time friend, but Russian interests have
once or twice clashed with ours. We once
had a real naval war with France, though
there was no formal declaration; we have
but lately had a little quarrel with Ger-
many, and England we have always with
us. But as to Italy—well, the orbits of the
two nations have never before intersected.

An Object Lesson.
Inkers—I see you took in Niagara Falls
on your wedding tour.
Winkers—Y-e-s, I noticed my wife hadn't
the first notion of how much it costs to
live, so I spent a week there.—New York
Weekly.

WELL AWAY.
Spectators, arrayed in hues of barbaric
color, form shifting, fragmentary rain-
bows as they keep in motion on their
benches, restlessly awaiting the bugle call
to the post.

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TO VISIT CHICAGO IN '93.

Co-operative Clubs for the Purpose of
Raising the Money Are Being Formed.
[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, May 11.—One of the most sig-
nificant as well as encouraging indications
of the interest that is being manifested in
the forthcoming World's fair is to be found
in the number of co-operative clubs that
have already been organized. These are in
progress of organization, in different parts
of the country, having for their object the
conveyance of large delegations from each
particular locality to Chicago in 1893. For-
after all, the final success of the enterprise
depends in a great measure upon the hearty
patronage and support of the great masses
of the people.

The national government, the various
state legislatures and the people of Chicago
have done nobly in the matter of providing
the vast sums of money that must be ex-
pended before the doors are opened with
the blare of trumpets, but after that the
millions of dollars that will have to be poured
in to meet the running expenses, to say
nothing about piling up a handsome sur-
plus, will necessarily come, to a very large
degree, from the pockets of the producing
classes, from afar as well as near.

During the Centennial year there were
doubtless tens of thousands of people from
the west and south who were more than
anxious to visit the great show in Fair-
mount park, and were only deterred from
doing so by lack of the "one thing need-
ful." This time, so far as population is
concerned, the fair will be much more ad-
vantageously located, but at the same time
it will cost as much to come from Wyo-
ming, Utah, Louisiana and other distant
points to Chicago as it did to go from
Chicago to Philadelphia in 1876, and there
are very few wage-workers who, without
previous preparation and exercise of econ-
omy, can afford to apply the earnings of a
week or of months even to a World's fair
junker. Hence the formation of these co-
operative clubs may be accepted as illus-
trative of the oft repeated declaration that
the interest of the masses has been aroused
in the fair, and that they propose to lend
it not only their moral but their material
support. Several of these clubs have been
brought into existence in the south, others
up among the Rockies and on the Pacific
slope, and still others in the east. In the
majority of cases the members simply pro-
pose to contribute so much per week in or-
der that they may have accumulated a lit-
tle pile by the summer of 1893 without
having particularly missed it.

In Nebraska, however, there has been or-
ganized an excursion and investment
company, with a capital of \$100,000. The
membership fee is fifty-two dollars, pay-
able in installments of fifty cents per week
for two years, and for this amount the
concern agrees to transport the members
from a central point in that state to Chi-
cago and back on special trains, to pay
for their meals en route, and their liv-
ing expenses for a week in the Windy City
at the best three-dollar-a-day hotel, and
furnish tickets of admission, guides and
furnish information. A half-dollar a
week is not greatly missed, and conse-
quently it is little wonder that the arti-
sans and grangers of that state, with their
wives, their sisters, their consins and their
aunts, are availing themselves of the op-
portunity afforded them with avidity.
There is room for thousands of such clubs
all over the country, just as there will be
plenty of room and a hearty welcome for
their members when they get here two
years hence.

Too much circulation cannot be given to
the which has been adopted as a model
for the buildings, and which provides that
no manufactured goods, except canned or
preserved fruits, vegetables and potted
plants, will be allowed in these edifices.
In a great many states the opinion seems
to be entertained that the minor buildings
will each be a kind of a state fair on a
small scale, and that the best-bred and
the crispest pies of the housewife, and the
crochet work and embroidery of the maiden
who manipulates her fingers on the ver-
anda in the twilight while her mother is
washing the supper dishes in the kitchen,
will all be welcome. The board of control,
however, does not look at it that way, and
so it has just reaffirmed the rule in ques-
tion in order to give it, if possible, a more
binding effect.

Of the plans submitted for the various
structures it is apparent that the adminis-
tration building will tower above all others
in its magnificence. Occupying a com-
manding location in the very center of the
grand plaza, surrounded by a great lawn
embellished with the skill of the best land-
scape gardeners, as well as with statuary
and broad granolithic promenades; with
an unobstructed view over Lake Michigan,
and surmounted by a magnificent gilded
dome, it will be a thing of beauty, and
should be allowed to remain upon the
grounds as a joy forever. Architecturally
it will be in the style of the French Renais-
sance, carried out in the academic manner
of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and it will
cost every cent of the \$600,000 that has been
appropriated for its erection.

HENRY M. HUNT.

Early Mining Regulations.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—From whom did
the early miners in California derive their
rights to hold and work their claims secure
from intrusion? This is a question that is
often asked, and which I will try to answer.
I believe the rules observed in those days
were the best and simplest in the world.
They were in fact purely democratic in
principle and practice. Their general plan
and scope may be outlined briefly in this
way: The discoverers of a gulch, flat or
bar claim, knowing they would not be sus-
tained in organizing a trust and in trying
to monopolize ground to work for years—
to amass large fortunes while others were
seeking places where they could earn gold
by honest work—comprehended the neces-
sity of doing as they would wish to be
done by.

Therefore the first man or men selected
their choice of the ground, denominating
so many feet, constituting bounds that de-
fined each individual claim. The next fol-
lowed the precedent of the discoverer, and
so on until the space favorable for gold
was all occupied. That became a district,
and the size of the first claim was adhered
to through the whole district afterward.
It was usual to put in writing, and post up
at some prominent place, the extent of the
district and the sizes of claims each was
entitled to hold. And was to be the man
that attempted to hold or smuggle more
than provided by the general law. Thus,
proving himself unwilling to abide by
uniform conditions, he was liable to a gen-
eral edict of expulsion. Taking gold from
the claim of another was likely to be fol-
lowed by summary expulsion from the dis-
trict.

Such were the ways the early miners ac-
quired and held rights. They were fair and
just for all honest men, and others were com-
pelled to abide by them. Very few appeals
were sought, because justice was supreme
and necessary for the welfare of all. Law
books and lawyers were not needed. Many
of the latter were knights of the pick, pan
and shovel, and did good work as pioneer
miners.

FORTY-NINE.

His Maiden Effort.

The family of railroad men, brok-
ers and swimmers who take their even-
ing relaxation at the Windsor hotel are
enjoying a story from General Schuyler
Hamilton. It comes from the legisla-
tive of a western state, where an
ambitious member attempted his maiden
speech. He had written out his remarks,
which began, "There is one thing I cannot
see," and reached the Capitol on the eve-
ning of the day set for its delivery, con-
fident that the manuscript reposed safely
in an inside pocket.

Getting the speaker's eye, the new
member began, "There is one thing, Mr.
Speaker, that I cannot see," meanwhile
diving into his coat for the speech. It
was nowhere he expected to find it,
but feeling to lose his chance, and still
confident that it would turn up, his
hands flew around to the pockets of his
coat tags, and he continued, "I say, Mr.
Speaker, that there is one thing I cannot
see," the precious paper was still clus-
sive and the member began to plunge
through his pockets in a desperate hunt
for the speech. His associates saw his
plight and became interested.

"I repeat, Mr. Speaker," he blustered,
"that there is one thing I cannot see."
By this time the assembly was snicker-
ing. The speech could not be found and
the speaker was stumped. He took his
seat, red and perspiring, with a general
guffaw to add to his discomfort. Then
rose the wag of the assembly.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "the honora-
ble gentleman from Winona informs me
that there is one thing he cannot see.
There is also one thing I cannot see, but
which every other member can see, and
that is the back of my neck."
The member from Winona has indefi-
nitely postponed his maiden effort.—
New York Times.

Monkeys as Coin Testers.

It is said that the great ape of Siam is
in great request among the Siamese mer-
chants as cashiers in their counting
houses. Vast quantities of base coins
are known to be in circulation in Siam,
and, according to advices from that
scorched up little oriental kingdom, no
living human can discriminate between
the good and bad coinage with as much
accuracy as these apes. These monkey
cashiers possess the faculty of distin-
guishing the rude Siamese counterfeit
in such an extraordinary degree that no
trained banker can compete with them
in their unique avocation.

In plying his trade the ape cashier
meditatively put each coin presented to
him in his mouth and tests it with grave
deliberation. From two to five seconds
is all the time this intelligent animal re-
quires in making up his decision. If the
coin is all right it is carefully deposited
in the proper receptacle; if base it is
thrown violently to the floor, while the
coin tester makes known his displeasure
at being presented with the counterfeit
by giving vent to much angry chatter.
—St. Louis Republic.

Couldn't Dance.

One of our northern friends who has
traveling in the south found him-
self at a railroad station at which a

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